

# New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News · Editorials · Advertisements

## COLLEGE IN THE FLAG---HEARST'S-S-S-T

### 500 Boys of 27th Division Home Again

First of 'O'Ryan's Roughnecks' Brought Back From the Front

Wounded Happy to See New York Again

Get Royal Greeting at Dock as They Leave to Be Mustered from Army

Back in the days when the 27th (Empire) Division—New York's own—was at Spartenburg and it seemed that the ready, anxious, finely trained soldiers would never get across in time to play a part, they longed for just one hour on the battlefield. Weeks and months passed, and there they were, praying for the luck that seemed to be against them.

Two hundred of these same boys came back to New York yesterday, armless, legless or otherwise maimed, the same boys who wept because they thought they'd never get a chance. They formed part of the soldier passenger list of the British transport Empress of Britain, which brought twenty-six officers and 2,339 men into the city yesterday, the first of a string of soldier-laden vessels due in port within the next dozen hours or more.

Except for one untoward incident, which happily was without casualties, the return of the men was an event of unalloyed joy. This was when a ferry-boat laden with 1,500 troops tipped as she left her slip and nearly capsized, throwing terror into the hearts of the thousands who watched and waved.

#### Proud of Nickname

Men who make a practice of holding up street corners used to call the same men who are back home wounded "tin soldiers." Now the bravest, most daring fighters in the Allied ranks call them "O'Ryan's Roughnecks," not in the vulgar sense, but in the veteran words of such hard-bitten men as those from the Dominion and the Commonwealth, who fought side by side with them at Mont Kemmel and St. Quentin.

Maybe some of the "tin-soldier" organizers were down at the pier yesterday afternoon. Especially would they have felt badly if they had seen Corporal William Mitchell, a New York boy, Allen Valentine, of Rochester, and Harry Hughes of Brooklyn, for each had lost an eye, yet they were smiling and happy. And all of them were "tin-soldiers," now members of "O'Ryan's Roughnecks."

There was not one man of the 27th Division aboard the ship that had not taken part in or had seen the operations of the division before Cambrai and was not able to tell of the hardships it was called on to endure. From July until late October, when the battle-scarred remnant of the Empire Division was ordered to rest billets, the full fury of German attacks was directed at these men from New York.

#### Many Tales of Heroism

It was this New York division which cooperated with the French and British armies in driving the Germans back mile after mile and had them still retreating when the armistice was signed. The slope of Mont Kemmel will always be a monument to the 10th Infantry, which gave its best.

Like all heroes, the 27th wounded who returned on the British transport sealed their lips when it came to telling of their own exploits. However, from others aboard it was learned that Corporal A. R. Kopp, of 537 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx, who was with the 27th Engineers, lost his left leg in the fighting around Le Catin. It was on October 17, while he and other engineers were constructing a bridge. The German artillery got the range, a big shell exploded and took off his leg. Kopp slid down a hill, fell into a stream and was dragged ashore by his comrades just as he was drowning.

Private Bernard Owens, Company H, 10th Infantry, of 881 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, was attempting to clean out a German machine gun nest when he fell. He was limping about the deck from the effects of operations to his legs when machine gun bullets had added. Private Julius Gerst, Company K, 10th Infantry, of 1857 Erie Street, the Bronx, was shot through both legs during a fierce engagement at Mont Kemmel September 2.

#### Has Seven Wounds

Private Dominick Vallari, Company G, 10th Infantry, part of the old 7th Regiment, whose home is 247 West 194th Street, lost his right hand. Private William D. Stevens, Company K, 10th Infantry, of Palisades, N. J., had seven pieces of shrapnel in his right arm and amputation was necessary. Private Louis Swetson, 71 West 104th Street, had both hands injured by machine gun bullets. John Brady, whose father is chief engineer at the Greenpoint Hospital, in Brooklyn, and whose home is 233 Withers Street, was shot through the thigh and right leg at St. Quentin. Private Elmer Murray was

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### Germany, to Get Peace, Must Hold Assembly

MSTERDAM, Dec. 10.—The "Deutsche Tageszeitung," of Berlin, a copy of which has been received here, says it learns from a reliable source that the Entente powers will refuse to conclude a preliminary peace treaty with Germany before the meeting of a German national assembly.

### Wireless Asks Wilson to Help Free Ireland

Great Crowd at Madison Square Garden Shows It Is Strongly Anti-British

Self-determination for Ireland was demanded in thunderous shouts last night by a crowd waving American flags and Sinn Féin colors that covered the many-arched floor and filled the high-piled galleries of Madison Square Garden. Outside in Twenty-sixth Street an overflow meeting voiced a similar demand, while a cordon of police kept them out of the big building.

There was an anti-British flavor to the meeting that first expressed itself when John Finnegan's singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" was interrupted abruptly by the cheering of the standing multitude at that point in the anthem which reads:

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore  
"Mid the havoc of war and the battle's confusion  
A home and a country they'd leave us no more?"

Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.  
Even then the wireless was crackling out this message from the gathering to President Wilson somewhere on the Atlantic, on board the steamer George Washington:

"Twenty-five thousand American citizens, assembled in and around Madison Square Garden, with Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, and Governor Whitman of New York, as principal speakers, wish you goodspeed and safe return, and urge you to demand at the peace congress self-determination for the people of Ireland."

The message was signed by the chairman, Justice John W. Goff, and the secretary, Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley.

Governor Whitman, in his talk, said little about self-determination for Ireland, but a tremendous lot of enthusiasm was vented at his glowing praise of the 6th Regiment.

Cardinal O'Connell's entrance, escorted by an honor guard that included some men in evening clothes and still others garbed as Irish bag pipers, brought every eye in the hall to their feet in a wild demonstration of enthusiasm that was not equalled during the evening until in his speech he declared:

"Let the test of sincerity be Ireland. Then we will be convinced that truth still lives."

Seated in the front row before the high platform draped in the green, orange and white Sinn Féin colors was United States Marshal Thomas McCarthy.

The marshal, however, was there in his official capacity and not as a McCarthy. He took a chair and placed it in the center aisle, in continuation of the front row of seats, and listened carefully to the speeches, with his hands folded during most of the oratory.

Handbills printed in green ink, distributed by "New York American" employees, promised a "full report" of the meeting in a future edition of the Hearst publication.

#### Ovation for Cardinal

Cardinal O'Connell was easily the hero of the evening, and his every move and phrase was an excuse for cheering. He said that in finally yielding to repeated urgent invitations to attend "this significant meeting" he had listened to the voice of duty alone. "As the cause was presented to me," continued the churchman, "it became clear to my mind that to stay away would be tantamount to the evasion of a grave obligation to my faith, my country and my race."

At a later point in his speech he said:

"The war can be justified only by the universal application of those principles (self-determination). Let that application begin with Ireland."

"Ireland is the oldest nation and the longest sufferer. If these principles are not applied in her case, no matter what else may be done, there will be no complete justice, no genuine sincerity, and the war, not bringing justice, will not bring peace."

#### Cheers for Resolution

Justice Edward J. Gavegan read a resolution with a long preamble that was adopted by a rising vote that ended in a cheer. The resolution urged President Wilson to "declare at the peace conference that the people of Ireland should be a matter of right and justice, to be governed only in accordance with their consent and that the will of the majority, ascertained by a plebiscite of the adult population, be adopted as the sovereign will of the people, instead of the present foreign will of force."

Others who spoke and who occupied positions of prominence on the platform were Judge Daniel P. Cohalan, John Devoy, editor of "The Gaelic American," Vicar General Mooney, of the Archdiocese of New York; James P. Hastings, secretary of the United Irish American societies; and at least one member of the 69th, who limped to the stand after the meeting began. This man wore a wound stripe and service stripes indicating at least one year in France.

Held over the heads of the crowd in Twenty-sixth Street were numerous black-lettered cardboard signs. One of these read: "Ireland is the Test of America's Sincerity in the War." Another: "Is Not Ireland as Entitled to Freedom as Other Small Nations?" One asked: "What About Self-Determination for Ireland?"

### Joffe Admits He Aided Plot Of Berlin Reds

Bolshevik Minister Says Barth, Haase, Ledebour Planned Reign of Terror

Had Supply of Firearms Seditious Literature Was Spread to Put Germany in Same Plight as Russia

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 10.—Adolph Joffe, former Ambassador to Germany of the Russian Bolshevik government, who when recently accused of circulating seditious literature in Germany denied it, not only admits it now in a telegram received here, but glories in the achievement.

He declares the literature was circulated "through the good offices of the Independent Socialists," and makes the further declaration that a number of weapons were handed over to Herr Barth, secretary of the Independent Social Democratic party and a member of the Ebert Cabinet.

#### Got Vast Sum for Arms

Instead of receiving 105,000 marks (\$26,250) for the purchase of arms, Joffe says he received "several hundred thousand marks," and adds:

"I claim for myself the honor of having devoted all my powers to the success of the German revolution throughout my activities, which were carried on in agreement with the Independent Socialist Ministers Haase, Barth and others."

It is known in Berlin that Haase, Barth, Ledebour and other Joffe, but this telegram gives the first disclosure that they actively headed the Bolshevik ambassador's plan to introduce Russian methods into Germany.

#### Planned Proletariat Rule

A further illustration of the Independent's sympathy with Bolshevik methods is reported by Adolph Hoffmann, one of the Independent leaders, who in a speech on Sunday, after declaring his opposition to a Constituent Assembly, said:

"If the elections do not give the Socialists a majority the National Assembly must be dispersed and a dictatorship of the proletariat must be established."

Hoffmann, although a professed atheist and unlettered, is Minister of Education in Prussia, which post has jurisdiction over the churches.

### Scheidemann Says He Will Resign if Chaos Is Continued

BERLIN, Dec. 9 (By The Associated Press).—"I will not put up with these conditions another week. I will get out," declared Philipp Scheidemann, a member of the government, in a speech to-day defending the government and himself against the attacks of the Spartacus group. Scheidemann declared that the government had 90 per cent of the German population behind it, but, "nevertheless, it is sitting on a powder keg."

He added that Georg Ledebour, a Radical leader, had obstructed the formation of a Cabinet for thirty-six hours. After the revolution Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Radical leader, wanted to join the Cabinet, but only for three days. The speaker described Liebknecht as a "person" who lacked "every sense of responsibility."

#### Menace in Spartacus Group

Scheidemann said he regretted the occurrences of Friday, but declared they were a natural consequence of the appeals made by the Spartacus group to the masses to arm themselves and overthrow the government.

"Socialization along the lines demanded by the incompetents," Scheidemann added, "would ruin industry and trade. If we remain longer in this revolutionary crisis we are lost beyond hope of rescue and we will not have a piece of bread. If the people do not come to their senses they will be brought to their senses by the Americans."

A group of Spartacus party adherents, headed by Dr. Karl Liebknecht, made a demonstration last night before the Chancellor's palace, now the headquarters of the government.

#### Crowd Demands Barth

The crowd clamored for the appearance of Herr Barth, Secretary of the Independent Social-Democratic party and Secretary for Social Policy in the Ebert Ministry. He is a former member of the Spartacus group of whom the remaining Spartacides are suspicious.

In answer to the clamor Secretary Barth appeared at a window and addressed the crowd. He said that if he could meet Dr. Liebknecht in a public hall for a straight talk Liebknecht would afterward not have a single workman behind him. He declared

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### Wilson Fleet Outruns Gale, Passes Azores

Brest Plans Big Welcome Friday, With French Warships Escorting Party In

Mimic 'Sub' Hunt Staged

President, on the Liner's Bridge, Sees Destroyer Manoeuvre and Drop Bombs

BREST, France, Dec. 10 (A. P. M.) (By The Associated Press).—The steamship George Washington, carrying President Wilson and the American delegates to the peace congress at Paris, was reported by the naval wireless as passing the Azores at 1 o'clock this afternoon. All on board were well after the stormy weather through which the Presidential liner passed.

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, arrived in Brest to-day to meet the Presidential party. She will accompany the party to Paris.

Preparations for receiving President Wilson here now have been completed. The city is fairly humming with expectancy.

The progress of each step taken by the American visitors now is followed with eager interest. The first plan of sending an American dreadnought fleet seaward has been changed.

#### French Ships to Participate

According to the new plan, the fleet will go out early Friday morning to encounter the American party a short distance off the coast and accompany it to port.

French warships also will take Foreign Minister Pichon, Minister of Marine Leagues and Andre Tardieu, head of the general commission for Franco-American war questions, for the first greetings by an exchange of salutes.

French officers arrived here to-day from Paris to make final arrangements with the local authorities for the Presidential landing.

The George Washington draws too much water to enter the inner harbor, so the President's ship and the entire fleet of warships will anchor in the outer harbor about a mile off shore.

#### Americans to Greet Them

An American party, consisting of General Pershing, General Bliss, Admiral William S. Benson, Admiral Henry B. Wilson and Colonel E. M. House, will then board the liner and bring the President and Mrs. Wilson ashore aboard a naval tug.

The landing will be made at Quay No. 3, where the French ministers will extend a formal welcome to the American President as he sets foot on French soil.

The George Washington is expected to arrive about noon Friday. The landing of President Wilson is planned for 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and he is expected to arrive in Paris at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

This schedule would leave less than an hour for ceremonies here, which necessarily will be restricted, although the Breton peasantry is gathering from miles around to give Mr. Wilson an enthusiastic greeting.

#### Crowds to Assemble

The President will drive direct from the quay to the depot, passing along the Cours Dajot, a splendid terrace overlooking the harbor. The populace and soldiers and sailors will be massed along the course, and if time permits there will be a brief address of welcome by the Mayor and a response by the President.

The Presidential train will proceed slowly, stopping for several hours during the night so as to arrive at the Dauphine station in Paris exactly at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

#### Wilson Sees Mimic 'Sub' Hunt

ON BOARD UNITED STATES SHIP GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (A. P. M.) (By wireless to The Associated Press).—President Wilson stood on the bridge of the George Washington this afternoon and saw a United States destroyer stage a thrilling demonstration of the work of repulsing a submarine attack.

A touch of realism was given by the drill of the men on board the liner and the conveying ships. The great liner was gliding through the tropical waters like a chip on a duckpond when bugles and alarm bells called the men to battle stations. President Wilson was taken to the bridge by Captain McCauley so that he might get a better view of the demonstration.

A destroyer which had been lagging far astern suddenly leaped forward, her funnels vomiting smoke and white spray dashing from her bow as she tore through the water at 30 knots.

#### Depth Bombs Dropped

As the destroyer came abreast of the liner depth bombs were dropped and great geyser were thrown high into the air as the warship zigzagged its

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## Publisher Revealed by His Own Telegrams as Directing Papers' Fight to Block War on Germany

THREE TELEGRAMS FROM HEARST

RECEIVED AT 1220 PM 59 collect blue MARCH 3 1917

S. S. CARVALHO NY AMERICAN NY CITY

17 SITUATION QUIETS DOWN PLEASE REMOVE COLOR FLAGS FROM FIRST PAGE AND LITTLE FLAGS FROM INSIDE PAGES, RESERVING THESE FOR SPECIAL OCCASIONS OF A WARLIKE OR PATRIOTIC KIND. I THINK THEY HAVE BEEN GOOD FOR THIS WEEK, GIVING US A VERY AMERICAN CHARACTER AND PROBABLY HELPING SELL PAPERS, BUT TO CONTINUE EFFECTIVE THEY SHOULD BE RESERVED FOR OCCASIONS.

HEARST.

RECEIVED AT 9 55 AM 90 collect MARCH 3 1917

S. S. CARVALHO NY AMERICAN NY CITY

MC CAY COULD MAKE STRONG EIGHT-COLUMN CARTOON OCCUPYING IN. DEPTH TWO-THIRDS EDITORIAL PAGE, SHOWING SMALLER FIGURES UNCLE SAM AND GERMANY SHAKING THEIR FISTS AT EACH OTHER ON LEFT SIDE PAGE AND ON RIGHT SIDE BIG HEAD AND SHOULDERS OF JAPAN WITH KNIFE IN HAND LEANING OVER INTO PICTURE AND EVIDENTLY WATCHING CHANCE TO STRIKE UNCLE SAM IN BACK, TITLE OF PICTURE TO BE QUOTE WATCHFUL WAITING UNQUOTE, SUBTITLE QUOTE LOOK OUT UNCLE SAM YOUR NEIGHBOR JAPAN IS EAGERLY WAITING AN OPPORTUNITY TO STRIKE YOU IN THE BACK UNQUOTE.

HEARST.

RECEIVED AT 12 00 PM 100 collect MARCH 3 1917

S. S. CARVALHO, NEW YORK AMERICAN, NEW YORK CITY.

Please keep standing in American across top of the editorial page the verses of the Star Spangled Banner as originally written. Please keep standing in the evening papers the verses printed in American reproduced from Harper's Weekly during Civil War and referring to shipment of arms by England to the South.

HEARST.

Facsimiles made by the photostat process of messages sent by "The American's" owner to his representative here. The messages were introduced in the Senate propaganda inquiry at Washington yesterday. The cartoon referred to was drawn by Winsor McCay exactly as outlined by Hearst and was printed in "The American" with the caption, "It Is a Dreadful Mistake to Blind Ourselves to Japan's Plots and Her Preparations Against Us."

### Marshall Presides At Cabinet Session By Wilson Request

Vice-President Carries Out Wishes Expressed Before He Sailed and in Wireless Message Sent From Ship

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Vice-President Marshall presided over to-day's Cabinet meeting following a wireless request from President Wilson, who is en route to Europe, and set, according to the White House staff, a new precedent in the conduct of American executive affairs. No other Vice-President, so far as records show, ever presided at a Cabinet session.

In taking his seat Mr. Marshall set at rest any theories that he might be acting as President. He said he was attending the gathering "informally and impersonally, not undertaking to exercise any official duty or function."

This summary of his statement was given out at the White House:

"In assuming the chair and presid-

ing over what is known as a meeting of the Cabinet, I deem it proper to make a brief statement so that my conduct need not be misunderstood nor misinterpreted. I am here and am acting in obedience to the request preferred by the President upon the eve of his departure, and also at your request. I am not here informally and personally. I am not undertaking to exercise any official duty or function. I shall preside in an unofficial and informal way over your meetings out of deference to your desires and those of the President."

Before going to the White House, Mr. Marshall explained that the President, before departing for Europe, had asked him to preside at the Cabinet meetings and had repeated the request by wireless from the George Washington.

#### No Wireless Sent to Ship

Mr. Marshall made it plain that he had no idea of exercising the functions of the President.

No business requiring the attention of the President developed at the Cabinet, it was said, and the wireless carried no message from it to the Presidential ship George Washington. The Cabinet meeting was the last which Secretary McAdoo will attend, as he will be succeeded next Monday by Carter Glass.

Mr. McAdoo had farewell to members of the Cabinet and attaches of the executive offices, although he will remain in Washington until January 1, or until his successor as Director General of Railroads is appointed.

### Johnson Refuses To Serve With Hearst

Publisher's Presence on Committee to Greet Troops Called "Insult"

Robert Underwood Johnson, in a letter to Mayor Hylan last night, declined to serve on the committee of welcome to homecoming troops. He said:

"In ordinary circumstances I should esteem this appointment a great honor and should loyally respond to any demand of service it required, as I have done in many similar instances under former mayors of the city. I am, however, obliged, in self-respect, to decline the appointment."

"My reason for doing this is that the honor of such an appointment is vitiated by the inclusion in your committee of William Randolph Hearst, whose sinister attitude from August, 1914, toward his country and toward the principles for which her allies were fighting is a matter of public record, so conspicuous, indeed, as to make his appointment on such a committee an insult, not only to our gallant soldiers, for whom, under whatever auspices, America will have an overflowing welcome, but to every self-respecting citizen of the country."

"This welcome, moreover, should not be tainted by an endeavor to rehabilitate the public reputation of any man."

### Calls Burleson "Crooked"

The telegram also contains this paragraph:

"Gregory and Burleson are so crooked that, as Alfred Henry Lewis used to say, one of them could lie in bed on top of the Woolworth Building and the other on the ground floor and look down and up forty-seven flights of winding stairs into each other's eyes and understand each other perfectly."

With this telegram are four others which possibly may have a bearing on the identity of the author. The time of their filing is of importance. The "Doctor" telegram was filed at 2:40 p. m. on March 2, 1917. At 2:52, twelve minutes later, the Palm Beach operator wired the Jacksonville office:

"Have approximately 2,000 words in telegrams for 'New York American.' Can you name us a New York ckt. (circuit), please?"

At 2:54 p. m. a message signed Williams, the name of Hearst's private secretary, said:

"S. S. Carvalho, 'New York American,' New York City, will take care of letter. Wiring long message from chief."

A message received at Palm Beach at 5:19 p. m. and signed "New York American" asked: "Have you any more editorial matter in sight from Mr. Hearst to Mr. Carvalho?"

And at 5:42 p. m. Palm Beach re-